Amasements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-2-Becket-8-Louis XI. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-In Old Rentucky.

AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-The Prodigal Daughter. BIJOU THEATRE 2-8:20-Delmonico's at 6.
BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-Erminie. CARNEGIE HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-The Living

COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-Minstrel DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-A Poor Relation. DEN MUSEE-2:30-8-World in Wex. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Counciller's Wife, FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-8:15-Shore Acres. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-The Algerian. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The Struggle of Life. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. m .- Flower Show.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-Jane.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-The Woollen Stocking HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:30-A Temperance Town.

IRVIN 2 PLACE THEATRE-2-8:15-Gefallene Engel.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-8-Vandeville. BIAL'S-2-8-Koh-l-poor LYCEUM THEATRE-2-S:15-Sheriden : or, The Maid of

Bath. LENOX LYCEUM-10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Candy MANHATTAN FIELD-2-Football.

MUSIC HALL (57TH-ST.)-8:15-Concer-NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-1492. STANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-Rip Van Winkle.

TONY PASTOR'S-S-Vandeville.

14TH STREET THEATRE-2-S-The Corneracker. 68D-ST. AND 7TH-AVE.-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Dore Gallery.

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Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$900; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. MODEMANN, DENTIST. D | 500, 502 & 504 3D-AVE., 255 0THI-AVE., FIFTH-AVE. AND 125TH-ST. ESTABLISHED

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OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE - Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st. New-Tork. Main uplown office, 1242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune" New-York.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Riffians secured another short truce, but the Spanish forts are again cannonading the trenches. - King Lobengula's warriors are disheartened; it is thought that they will soon surrender. - A big meeting of Anarchists was held in London; those present were urged to throw bombs more frequently; martial law has been declared in Barcelona. The Kara Sea is remarkably free of ice and Dr. Nansen's expedition has a fine prospect of reaching the Pole, - Professor Ingram Bywater succeeds Professor Jowett as Master

Domestic.-Secretary Gresham made a report to the President favoring the restoration of the monarchy in Hawaii, ==== Attorney-General Rosendale says that John Y. McKane should be relentlessly followed up in the courts, and that all lawyers have an interest in having him punished. Governor Flower appointed G. F. Yeoman, of Rochester, a Republican favored by Cleveland men, to the Supreme Court bench. The Sheriff, Under-Sheriff and Superintendent of Police of Ruffalo have been subpoensed to testify in an investigation of illegal acts by public officers on Election Day, === Colonel Myron T. Herrick, a bank treasurer of Cleveland, had a desperate struggle with a crank in the bank offices.

City and Suburban.-It was decided to hold a mass-meeting on Monday evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music to discuss the prosecution of John Y. McKane, === The surviving members of the crew of the burned steamer City of Alexandria told the story of the loss of the vessel. == Stocks dull and irregular, moving according to professional trading. Final changes were divided, but generally advances, New-England was exceptionally weak, Money on call ruled at 1% per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Warmer. fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 45 degrees; lowest, 39. Average, 41%.

Whether or not defeat has had a chastening effect on Attorney-General Rosendale, it is a satisfaction to see that he has joined the large company of citizens who are denouncing John Y. McKane and calling for his punishment. He rightly says that McKane's defiance of the

courts and disregard of law concern men of all

parties, and must be dealt with severely if re-

spect for our courts is to be maintained.

All New-Yorkers outside of Tammany Hall will take the keepest interest in the plan of the National Academy of Design to secure the erection of a new building adequate for its purposes and commensurate with the place which such an institution should occupy in the community. A design for the building has practically been agreed on, and our readers have the opportunity this morning of judging what its appearance will be. We besneak for the new enterprise of the Academy the cordial interest of our citizens who have at heart the welfare of New-York on its aesthetic and edu-

Undaunted by the verdict rendered on Tues-Committee are, according to Washington advices, going ahead with their revision of the tariff in accordance with the instructions of the Chicago platform. It is announced that the measure, and that, instell of increasing the

taxes on whiskey and beer, the plan is to impose a tax on all incomes over \$2,500. The popularity of this last feature will be equalled only by the difficulty of collecting such a tax.

The State Republican League of New-Jersey | polls. has taken a wise step in urging the Republican clubs to impress on Senators and Assemblymen the necessity of speedily repealing the vicious Democratic legislation of several years past. The racetrack bills should, of course, demand the earliest consideration from the next Legislature, but in general the Republicans in both houses should proceed with moderation and avoid going to extremes. It is important to consider the future as well as the present, and the Republicans ought to pursue such a course as will tend to keep their party in control of the New-Jersey Legislature for many years.

Governor Flower seems to have learned something through the overthrow of the State Ring on Tuesday. Yesterday he had occasion to appoint a successor to the late Judge Macomber, of the Supreme Court, in the Seventh Judicial District. Although there were three candidates in sympathy with David B. Hill, including selected Mr. George F. Yeoman, of Rochester, a Republican, who was favored by a number of Cleveland Democrats. Mr. Yeoman, who has never taken an active part in politics, is considered well qualified for the office. Had the appointment been made prior to the election it is highly probable that another man would have been selected.

HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES. After months of delay, the people of the United States find out this morning what "Paramount" Commissioner Blount learned on his visit to the Sandwich Islands. That he is opposed to annexation is not to be wondered at; but we venture to say that the people will experience genuine surprise when they see that Secretary Gresham, in his communication to the President, recommends that the power of the United States be used to restore what he calls the "legitimate government" of Hawaiithat is, the rule of Queen Liliuokalaui.

Mr. Gresham's communication consists in the main of a summary of the facts which Mr. Blount claims to have ascertained. Blount contradicts point blank Minister Stevens and other witnesses, including the Hawaiian Commissioners sent to Washington, and seems to have accepted without question whatever the is made in the report of the paper signed by the Queen, in which she declared that she yielded to force and under protest, and Mr. Gresham asserts that the Provisional Government was recognized when it had little more than a paper existence.

With the questions of veracity involved in this controversy we are not now concerned. What is certain is that there is no business in which the United States would appear to greater disadvantage than in using its bayonets to prop up a broken-down throne-especially the throne of such a Queen as Liliuokalani,

MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

One of the lessons of Tuesday's election which ought to sink into the minds of Republican managers and govern their plans and conduct hereafter is that a huge campaign fund is not a prerequisite of victory nor the lack of one a guarantee of defeat. The committees of both parties have been accustomed in recent years to make the money at their disposal a chief element in calculating the chances of success. Bu', at the same time, there has been a strong desire on each side to create the impression that the other side had the largest financial resources. This in itself is a practical confession that a multipude of voters are offended by proofs ing prize fights. Justice Barrett had interthat immense expenditures are being made to preted the law in the Supreme Court, but they carry an election. Thus Mr. Cleveland was had their political pulls and were not molestshrewd enough when, a year ago, he publicly mous corruption fund, contemptible as his pretence of virtuous indignation now appears in the light of Mr. Van Alen's appointment to the Italian mission in return for his contribution of \$50,000 to promote Mr. Cleveland's election.

Constituted and controlled as it is, we are not prepared to say that the Democratic party could accomplish any large general results without the lavish use of money in its principal strongholds. It is practically certain that Tammany could not have established the despotism which has been so profitable to the party at large in the past without the rich streams of revenue which it gathers from many sources-most of them vile-and distributes again where they will produce a heavy crop of votes. But the fact that Democracy has often seemed to prosper just in proportion to its wickedness affords no reasonable excuse for thinking that similar methods will aid the Republican party. It is absolutely certain, on the contrary, that the Republican party would not thrive but perish if it were so treated. A vast majority of its members would desert it before they would permit it to triumph by such methods. They belong to it merely because they believe that on the whole, in its organization as well as in Us membership, it is honest, unselfish, straightforward and patriotic.

A great deal of money can, as a general rule, be advantageously expended in a perfectly legitimate manner to set before the people the issues which it is their business and duty to determine, and unquestionably there may be political campaigns in which a very large amount can be properly used for that purpose. But no man who has had experience in po Hitical work doubts that a considerable proportion of every Republican campaign fund is unwisely spent, if not wholly wasted. And the larger the fund the greater is the risk of mismanagement. It is unhappily true, furthermore, that not a trifling fraction of the total finds its way sooner or later into hands which make a shameful use of it. This seems like an accusation of Republicans, and that is precisely to serve the country. If every man who ever would be incalculably enhanced.

ed, in recent legislation, to diminish the dis- Democratic overthrow still needed his complethonest use of money in elections. Candidates | ing touch and thousands of well-meaning Re- Sary. for office in this State are compelled to declare publicans hourly invoked his all-powerful coon eath what they have spent in their cam- operation? paigus and how they have spent it. But the He who thinks that Ouiney was not pooled day, the Free Traders of the Ways and Means | design of the enactment is easily frustrated, as | in Massachusetts must have been but a carea brief experience has shown. The law ought less and inapt observer of events, or else he is to go much further. Campaign committees, a Republican without gratitude or sense of insought to be compelled to account for every cent | tice. The Tribune is neither. The Tribune will that they receive and disburse in every elec- not deny that the result of the campaign was "hole-punching" bills of the last Congress will tion, local, State and National, and as individinvelved in much uncertainty until Quincy went be substantially incorporated into the new talk to take the consequences of corruption or on from Washington to put a cinch upon it.

Every good citizen is rejoicing in the honest | feghorn, and George Fred, with his bang, and work done last Tuesday, and every good citi- various other elements of doubt. The end was zen is under an obligation to help build up a far from certain. The Republican majority League, is planning, however, to carry the matpublic sentiment which will, insist that such might have been 10,000, or it might have been ter to Albany again next winter, in the form of THE HOUSE OF MURRAY-SIR WILLIAM SMITTER work shall be the only work ever done at the only 2,000. With more George Freds to help a bill providing for the submission of the ques-

LAWBREAKING CONDONED.

The public-spirited action of E. R. Kennedy and other citizens of Brooklyn in organizing a movement in favor of the prosecution of Me-Kane and the Gravesend lawbreakers is to be heartily commended. The people of that town have been profoundly impressed with the gravity of the recent conspiracy against law and order. Republicans and Democrats alike recognize the necessity of having rebellion against lawful authority suppressed and treason made odious. In order to accomplish these ends a public indignation meeting is to be held, and the best legal talent employed in taking measures for securing the conviction of all concerned in an audacious conspiracy against honest elections and in a high-handed revolt against the Supreme Court.

While this action of leading citizens is a striking evidence of public virtue, it is also a melan-Frank Rice, Secretary of State, Mr. Flower choly commentary upon the low estimation in which the ordinary agencies for the maintenance of authority and law are held. It ought not to be necessary for private citizens engrossed with the cares of their business to combine and organize for the purpose of bringing about the conviction of lawbreakers and rebels against public law. It would not be necessary if the Governor of this State and the Sheriff and the District-Attorney of Kings County had carned the confidence of the people. It was the sworn duty of Governor Flower last Monday, when he received information that the authority of the Supreme Court had been defied and set at naught in Gravesend, to take immediate measures for the restoration of rightful government and the suppression of mob law. He declined to intervene, and brought contempt upon his high office by issuing a buncombe proclamation and following it up on the next day by puerile excuses for inaction. The Sheriff was equally supine and pusillanimous. He never raised a hand for the vindication of law in Gravesend. Even on Election Day, when watchers armed with authority from Justice Barnard's court were mobbed, murderously attacked and arrested, he was limp and indifferent to what was going on. As for the District-Attorney, he had made known his sympathies with McKane's heelers representatives of the monarchy told him. Much by cynical comments upon the "ex-convicts," who had been sent to Raymond Street Jail on Sunday by Police Justice Sutherland.

The authorities of the State and county have been condoning and sanctioning lawlessness in Gravesend for many months. There has been prize fight after prize fight in open violation of law, and McKane and his lawbreakers have profited by each and every one, enormous crowds of "sports" and "toughs" being drawn to these bestial exhibitions. Every fight was fought to a finish and under Justice Barrett's famous decision was in violation of the statutes. The Sheriff, instead of preventing these prize fights, patronized them, took his children to see them, and publicly defended them. The District-Attorney allowed the law to be violated with impunity. It was only when public opinion was aroused by the preparations for an international fight in December that the Governor was induced to express his disapproval and that Mayor Boody was enabled after conferring with Boss McLaughlin to announce that the meeting of the bruisers would not take

McKane and his accomplices have been trained and educated in lawlessness until they have come to believe that they can be a law unto themselves. They considered it safe to disregard the provisions of public law respected. Boss McLaughlin and Sheriff Courtney and the District-Attorney was a politician who would not interfere with the recreations of the "boys." The prize fights went on and the law was not enforced. Gravesend was the only town in the State where the law could be defied and trodden underfoot. When the elections approached and the legality of the registration there was challenged, the lawbreakers took up arms against the Supreme Court. Nothing could have been more natural. How could they be expected to respect the courts when they had been lawbreakers for years and had not been called to account for their offences?

The citizens of Brooklyn have profited by experience. They know that if McKane, Newton and their confederates are left to the mercies of the District-Attorney, the Sheriff and the Covernor, nothing will be done. They are right in assuming that no dependence can be placed upon the officials whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law and to punish the rebels and lawbreakers of Gravesend. Their public action in organizing a movement for the prosecution of McKane and his men is an indictment of officials who have been condoning criminal acts and who have forfeited public confidence,

THEY NEEDED QUINCY-THEY DID. It must be evident now even to the dimmest intelligence that the Hon, Josiah Quincy was right when he insisted that they needed him in Massachusetts. Many persons held that he was mistaken, if not cruel, in rejecting the President's affectionate solicitations and abandoning a young and struggling Administration in the hour of its greatest need. But all must acknowledge in the light of actual events that Quincy was right-we might almost say dead right-when he declared that his best and most useful work awaited him in Massachusetts.

After all, and looking at the matter calmly, what more could Quincy have accomplished at Washington anyhow? He had made a clean sweep of Democratic prefence so far as he could through the medium of the State Department. what we mean it to be of Republicans who are He had not left one of Mr. Cleveland's beautinot fit to belong to the party and whom we ful ante-election professions with a leg to stand should rejoice to drive out of it. The only thing on. That imposing metapher, "Public office is we want to have to do with such creatures is a public trust," had been so industriously tossed to get them into jail if possible, as soon as pos- and torn that through a hundred ghastly rents sible, and for as long a term as possible. They the dullest eye could see the spoilsman's smick are the worst and meanest enemies of the coun- of surfeit. He had, in fact, exhausted the matry, and of any party which sincerely desires | terial of caricature so far as concerned his chief, and if there was a Mugwump in all the gave or took a political bribe could be impris- | land who could contemplate the State Departoned at hard labor, and everybody who is ment without swooning dead away, Quincy at capable of such degradation could be held up | least could honestly aver that he had not heard to public scorn, the common honor and welfare of him. What more, then, was left for him to do? And why should be not hasten to the rich Something has been done, or at least attempt- pastures of the Massachusetts campaign, where compelled to rely upon Republican votes to

perjury if they can be proved guilty of either. There was the Hon. John E. Russell, with his

Fred, and he could not be everywhere at once; and besides there was always the possibility that something might happen to him and thus imperil Republican success. Decidedly they needed Quincy. We shall avow it with our latest breath. They needed him; if for nothing else, to make the Democratic overthrow

exemplary. Mr. Cleveland can now repeat with an unction deepened by experience that Quincy is "a most extraordinary person." He is; he is. He is extraordinary in every way conceivable. As a diplomat, as a fascinator, as a bull in a china shop, as a sarcasm on the moral forces, as a faux pas he is peerless. As an earnest, painstaking and successful hoodoo he is out of sight Need him? Why, if the Democrats would only develop one Quincy in every State the last lingering doubt as to the country's enduring prosperity and honor would be destroyed forever.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION. There can be no doubt that the time has come when a new organization is desirable properly to represent the Republicans of this city. There is no occasion to comment on the demerits of individuals. The fact which stands out so plainly that everybody must see it is that while the Republican organizations in Brooklyn and Buffalo rose to the opportunity presented by this campaign, seized it, comprehended it and made the best of it, offering to the voters a ticket which adequately represented the antiring sentiment, here in New-York this opportunity was thrown away. The 35,000 Demoerats who voted against Maynard saw nothing in the Republican county campaign here that seemed hopeful of a successful revolt against Tammany. The immense force they represented, for they were only a part of it, only an illus-

tration of it, was wasted. The Republicans of New-York City might come in better shap to serve their patriotic purposes. Party sentiment is earnest and hearty on this subject, and keenly alive to the good work that can be done if only the right steps are taken. It demands that all selfish considerations shall be put aside, that all doubtful men shall go, and that honest, disinterested and well-meaning leadership shall be secured. It will have no bossism, big or little. It seeks an organization big enough, broad enough and wise enough to take in every citizen of New-York County who wishes to be rid of the robber band that now has it by the throat.

that his efforts in respect to silver were not appreciated in the recent election. The fact is that he has received all the credit he is entitled to, and a great deal more. There has been a disposition all the time to give the President all possible credit, because but for his power the prospect of silver coinage and inflation would have been much greater. He has not done all that he could, but he has done much good, and so much more than the Democratic Congress that people are inclined to give him more credit than he deserves. It was an "object lesson" that President

Cleveland meant to give the country, and it turned out to be one which the people will not soon forget. That was the statement months ago, before the great body of failures began. Then he declared that he would not call Congress together until September, because he object lesson. Reading between the lines, men | Jer perceived that his real difficulty was, not that the Repeal bill could not be passed, but that it could not be passed by Democratic votes. The accused his adversaries of collecting an enor- liked the "sport" and considered it harmless, maked fact is that the President risked or brought a tremendous disaster upon the country, with losses to many millions of depositors and creditors and wage-earners, in the hope that he might succeed in educating the Democratic party sufficiently to pass the Repeal bill by a majority of Democratic votes. He waited for that purpose from March until August. His | phony in C minor; the recitative and air "Or aster was likely to result from this delay Three-quarters of the bank failures which have occurred came in June, July and August, and much the greater share of the commercial failures of the year thus far. The closing of the manufacturing works throughout the country occurred in great part during the same months. The reduction of the wages of the working people was also to a great extent effected within the same months. The President, according to the reports of his most devoted associates, asthe continuance of silver purchases. It is not the fact; that was only one and not the most important cause of the disasters. But if it were the one cause, and the only one, he is Congress together in March, and delayed until August on the theory that business disasters might educate Congress and the Democratic party in particular to vote for the repeal. The fact is that the distrust of the Demo-

cratic policy has been general, involving a fear of silver coinage, a fear of State bank issues and a fear of Free Trade. This general distrust has made the mischief under which the country has suffered, and the only way in which the President could by any possibility have lessened that distrust was by calling Congress together in March, and compelling the Demonstronted by the product of the province of the product of the produc and a fear of Free Trade. This general distrust cratic members to show their hands. He thought it best to refuse. Everybody knows that his reason was because he believed the majority of the Democratic party would vote against him and the policy he deemed wise. Instead, he chose to give the country an "object lesson," as he called it, with a view of convincing the majority of Democrats that they could not afford to vote according to the pledges given his own statement is fairly interpreted, to wait till the business disasters were sufficiently important to force a majority of Democratic Representatives and Senators to sustain his policy, and to give could wait no longer, and in the end he was avert defeat of the measure he deemed neces-

The McKinley Tariff appears to have been indorsed with considerable emphasis, if the big majority for the Republican ticket in Ohiofurnishes any criterion. The tariff smashers in Congress will please take notice.

The question of the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn played a small part in the election on Tuesday, although the Consolidation League in Brooklyn made an effort to get the opinions of candidates for the Legislature on

the subject. The Consolidation Commission which is an entirely different concern from the them the friends of Greenhalge might have tion to the people interested and giving them an rolled up 15,000. But there is only one George opportunity to express their opinion at the polis. As heretofore, the politicians may be expected to oppose such a measure; but it is the people, not the politicians, who ought to decide the question. Whatever bill is prepared, it should confine itself strictly to this object and not embrace anything else.

> Hill, Maynard, Boody and Company heard something drop on Tuesday night with a thud audible from Montauk Point to Buffalo.

What is it that the Supreme Court Judges in Brooklyn lack? Is it manhood? Is it independence? Is it a due respect for the great tribunal of which they are members? It can't be a knowledge of the law, for a child knows that there is ample power in their hands to compel obedience to their official orders and to not done? Are they afraid of anybody? Do they think that McKane is bigger than the Supreme Court, or than the people?

The Pennsylvania Republicans rolled up a plurality of about 134,000 on Tuesday. The Pennsylvania kickers would probably be satisfied with a somewhat smaller score against their Yale antagonists on the football field to-morrow.

River have for several years been demanding | So it does now, but by a very different process, legislative action which would give them five- and by methods more strictly businesslike if cent fares on the East Side elevated railway system. The justice of their demand is obvious. On the West Side passengers are carried from One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. to the Battery for five cents. On the East Side they have to break the journey at the river and pay two fares, Bills to correct this injustice were introduced both last year and this year, but the Democrats in control at Albany never let them even approach the point of passage. We understand that the attempt to secure the needful legislation will be renewed the coming winter, and on account of the Republican Legislature the hopes of the North Siders have been appreciably raised. The together and find a way to put their machinery | Tribune urged the passage of the previous measures, and believes that the relief sought should be granted. The elevated monopoly in New-York should treat one side of the city as well as the other, and a liberal policy in this matter will pay in the long run, even if it can be had only on compulsion.

PERSONAL.

William F. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of State during the last Administration, has bought a place in Groton, once occupied by Timothy J. Fuller, the father of Margaret Fuller Ossoli,

Prince Scrge Wolkonsky spoke the other evening at Harvard on the Parliament of Religions at THE DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY.

The friends of President Cleveland complain but his offerts in respect to silver were not and his address was full of bright and original

> Next week Alexander Hockaday, in Harrison County, Ind., expects to celebrate his 114th birthday. He has lived on his farm there for seventy years. Mr. Hockaday has voted at every Presidential election since 1899. He is said to retain all his mental faculities and to suffer no loss of strength, and his friends think him good for many years

> Ex-Secretary Robert T. Lincoln has been visiting New Orleans with President Stuyvesant Fish of the Jilinois Central Railroad and a party of friends. At Baton Rouge they were entertained by Governor Foster, and by General Meyer, whose sugar plantation they visited.

> Mrs. U. S. Grant, who has gone to California to pass the winter that she may escape the rigorous climate of the East, will rest a while in Santa Barbara, having given up her plan of staying in San

Mrs. E. M. Denny, of Ashland, Ore., who labored wanted the people to learn something by an zealously for the Jewish relief fund, received from his long term of editorship, had no serious dif-

MUSIC.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY

The first public rehearsal since last season, called place yesterday afternoon in Music Hall, under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch. The programme, which will be repeated at the first evening concert to-night, consisted of Brahms's symown statement shows that he feared great dis- che l' onore," from "Don Giovanni," sung in German by Mme. Materna; Tschaikowsky's overture "Romeo and Juliet"; a pastorale by Boccherini, and scherzo by Cherubini for strings, and the prelude and finale from Wegner's "Tristan und Isolde." In the last number Mme. Materna also sang the swan song of the Cying Mr. Damrosch has effected some changes in his forces during the summer vacation. The re-suit of these changes one will be better able judge after the orch Inevitably themselves after some months of inaction. If one were to speak of the disclosures of yesterday's rformance it would have to be said that the serts that all these disasters were caused by players on the stringed instruments gave the best account of themselves. In the dainty pastorale, which has some of the transparency of which made one of the royal Georges of England say of the symphony in "The Messiah" that "one could see the stars shining through it," the responsible, because he did not choose to call played with a great deal of delicacy and loveliness, making a season of real spiritual refreshment out of the moments given up to the composition, that it seems preferable to postpone a detailed discussion of the merits of the band till the next concert. For the sincerity of purpose manifested in the work of Mr. Damrosch and his men, however, there can only be words of admiring recognition.

nition,

Mme, Materna's singing of the Mozart air, if we look aside from her dramatic declamation of the recitative, was chiefly distinguished by its vocal quantity. She hurled out its phrases somewhat

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

The Kneisel Quartet, composed of members of principal of the violins, Mr. Franz Kneisel, gave its first concert of chamber music last night the small room set apart for such concerts in the Music Hail. Last year the Club played in Chickering Hall, and through some perversity, not wholly ecounted for, its audiences were exceedingly small to their constituents. He really wanted, when | The listeners last night were not many, but they were gathered in the name of that which is highe and purest in the musical art, and they carried away what may be described in a spirit of entire reverence as a benediction. For a revelation of perfect leveliness in the province of chamber music no organization in the country holds out a Senators to sustain his policy, and to give him a chance to appear as the savior of the country by reason of his control of a majority of Democratic votes, irrespective of Republicans. He waited for months. Then the time came when the disasters were so grave that he could wait no longer, and in the end he was rith the players as to inspire them and catch aspiration from them. The tone from the instruents must come to the perceptions of the listeners asophisticated and undiluted, saturated, indeed in the all the saturated. ments must come to the perceptions of the listener unsophisticated and undiluted, saturated, indeed with all its sensuous charm and warmed with the passion of the players. The playing of Mr. Kneisel and his associates is exquisitely true it intonation, and their readings of the music of the masters are as reverential, as cloquent, as beautiful and trathful as they are lucid and intelligent. Keener pleasure than they provided last night no lover of the classics can ask, and though the lovers of chamber music are comparatively few in number in every community there can be no doubt that before the season is over the audiences at the Kneisel Quarfet concerts will test the seating capacity of the hall. The programme last night consisted of the first of Beethoven's Rasoumowski quarfets, (op. 19, No. 1, and Brahms's beautiful quinted in F. Major, op. 88. In this the quartet, Mr. Kneisel, Mr. Roth, Mr. Svecenski and Mr. Schroeder lad the help of Mr. Zach, second viola, also of the Boston Orchestra.

REVIEW-MAKING

- "THE QUARTERLY" AND "THE EDINBURGH."

London, October 27.

The House of Murray, which used to be the most enterprising and even adventurous in the English publishing trade, has long since settled down into safe and no doubt lucrative business. If there be something regal, and therefore incongruous, in the style and title I give to the Murrays, it is derived from their own annals. It was their historiographer, Dr. Smiles, who called his book the "Memoir and Correspondence of John Murray (the Second)" and who wrote two entertaining volumes on the "Origin and Progress of the House"; & book wherein was writ large much other history than that of the House. Moore's "Life of Byron" had long before given us the best of it in a far less conventional form; or, more accurately speaking, the "Letters and Journal of punish rebellion against them. Then why is it Byron," embodied and embedded in Moore's rather dreary and very long-winded prose, had given us the best. Other illuminative pages are to be found in Croker's "Memoirs," itself . book which has never had half the popularity or fame it deserves. So lasting is the prejudice which one glittering and none too scrupulous writer like Macaulay can implant in the public breast against a rival whom he hated. John Murray the Second found his account in dazzling the author with his free-handed offers of thousands of guineas. It was a day when People living on the north side of the Harlem | the publisher's name would of itself sell a book. not more profitable nor so brilliant,

Now Mr. Murray publishes biographies, dictionaries, books of history, of travel, and handbooks of travel; above all, educational books. The thirst of the day is for useful knowledge, and it can be slaked at the counter in Albemarle-st. It is largely from books of this kind, and more especially from dictionaries, handbooks, and schoolbooks that the profits of publishing now accrue. Any publisher will tell you that a series of good textbooks is a gold mine. What kind of a mine it may be to the author of them I know not; unless the author have attained, which such authors rarely do, a commanding position like that of the late Sir William Smith. He and the Murrays together brought this kind of industry to its height. There was, in effect, though I presume not in law, nor from a purely business point of view, a partnership between the two

Sir William's death is a real loss to his publisher; as it is also, though perhaps to a less extent, to the public. It may very probably be a loss to readers of "The Quarterly Review." of which for twenty-six years he had been editor. He was a very good editor. It is the fashion in these days to scoff at periodicals which appear but once a quarter. The world. say the more impatient, will not wait for them. Still, the world does wait: "The Quarterly" and "The Edinburgh" continue to appear, and the proof that the world does wait and does read is that the daily papers themselves are apt to devote a leader to each; sometimes political, sometimes literary, sometimes both. If the monthly reviews ever secure the same

degree of attention, it is for a signed article, The papers in the two older reviews are,' of course, never signed; such weight as they bave is due to their intrinsic merit, and to the authority of the review itself. "The Quarterly" kept to its old traditions; it was Tory as long as there were any very Tories; it then became, and has since remained, Conservative. The anonymous form was preserved with strictness; the editor was as anonymous as the contributors. It is only upon his death that the veil is lifted, and that Sir William Smith's name is mentioned in the periodical he controlled. There was no secret; everybody knew who cared to know, but Diego. When she has recovered from the fatigue of the overland journey she will go to San Francisco. She has not been in that city since she twisited it with General Grant in 1879, on their return from the trip around the world.

it was never announced officially. Now a tribute is paid him, and there are interesting return from the trip around the world.

We believe that Sir William Smith, during ference with any contributor. He was not an editor in name only, but in every number he had to curtail, to alter, to harmonize, and to amend, often to a considerable extent; yet his courtesy, his firmness, his straightforwardness, and his literary experience enabled him to do this in a manner which almost invariably gained the assent-not unfrequently the thanks of the writers themselves.

Very different this from the wrangling which went on in the rival "Edinburgh," as revealed in the Macvey-Napier correspondence. Napier, too, was a good editor, but he had a team to drive which included Brougham, Macaulay, and other intractable persons, who tasked his patience and tried his temper, and reviled each other in letters to Napier. There was jealousy, insubordination, sometimes flat mutiny. If Sir William Smith really escaped all trials of this kind, he was both judicious and lucky. He made the "Quarterly" readable, too. It has long had a vivacity which has long been wanting to its chief competitor; which, however, has sometimes deviated into sprightliness. One thing Sir William understood which Mr. Henry Reeve never mastered, the art of titles. Hardly anywhere is it more useful than in preparing a list of the contents of a review or magazine. The casual reader-and most readers of reviews are casual-runs down the list, and, I fear, sometimes decides then and there on the merits of the bill of fare from the names of the dishes; not having the names of the authors of the dishes to bias his judgment. Knowles much prefers that the judgment should be biased in that way; and no doubt it is, and no doubt he also, from his own point of view, is right. There are commonly more good articles than

one in each of the two quarterlies. But the daily papers and the public are apt to pick out either the most timely or-if such a word may be used in connection with such respectable publications-the most sensational. The political article in "The Quarterly" has supplied & mild rensation this month, and the chief Conservative organ in the London daily press has nibbled at it. The novelty is to be found in the suggestion that the Queen should now do what George Third did in 1783, dissolve Parliament of her own motion. The people were, in 1783, with the House of Lords and against the House of Commons; as the election proved. The Unionists believe that a similar state of things exists now. Their theory is, in part, that which Lord Salisbury expressed at Preston last week. "However weak the House of Lords may be, it is infinitely more strong than Mr. Gladstone, so long as it has England at its back."

There is, however, a difficulty in the way of applying this theory, or of making it politically efficient. Sir William Anson, one of the highest authorities on constitutional law now live ing, has pointed it out. The Sovereign may, by strict law, dissolve without or against the advice of her Ministers. She could not, however, summon a new Parliament except by the intervention and aid of a Minister. Proclamations, writs, and other indispensable documents, would have to be issued, and must, of some of them must, be countersigned by Minister. So this proposal goes for little.

It was not, perhaps, very carefully considered. One would rather like to know whether now, as formerly, review articles are settled by consultation with Cabinet Ministers, or whether they do influence to any great degree the decisions of party chiefs and the movement of public opinion. We know how it was forty or fifty years ago. There is a letter from Croker to Sir Robert Peel, dated November 28, 1845, which begins thus:

"I had a letter from Mr. Murray last night to say that Lord John Russell's letter was looked upon as the manifesto of a new revolu-